

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt  
European Patent Office  
Office européen des brevets



(11) Publication number:

**0 687 008 A2**

(12)

## EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(21) Application number: 95108620.6

(51) Int. Cl.<sup>6</sup>: H01L 23/495, H01L 21/48

(22) Date of filing: 06.06.95

(30) Priority: 06.06.94 US 254842

(43) Date of publication of application:  
13.12.95 Bulletin 95/50

(84) Designated Contracting States:  
DE FR GB

(71) Applicant: MOTOROLA, INC.  
1303 East Algonquin Road  
Schaumburg, IL 60196 (US)

(72) Inventor: Ganesan  
5972 West Gail Drive  
Chandler,

Arizona 85226 (US)

Inventor: Berg, Howard Martin  
12017 North 84th Street  
Scottsdale,  
Arizona 85260 (US)

(74) Representative: Hudson, Peter David et al  
Motorola  
European Intellectual Property  
Midpoint  
Alencon Link  
Basingstoke,  
Hampshire RG21 1PL (GB)

(54) Method and apparatus for improving interfacial adhesion between a polymer and a metal

(57) A leadframe (11) and a method for improving adhesion of a polymer (17, 19) to the leadframe (11). The leadframe (11) has a flag (14) having a top surface (15) and a bottom surface (18), and leads (12). Microscopic locking features (31) are formed in the top surface (15) and the bottom surface (18) of flag (14) by bombarding the flag (14) with a grit material. Thus, the top and bottom surfaces (15, 18) are roughened. A semiconductor die (13) is attached to the flag (14) by a die attach material (17) and the flag (13), the semiconductor material (13), and portions of the leads (12) are encapsulated by a molding compound. The pits improve the adhesion of the die attach material (17) and the molding compound (19) to the leadframe (11).

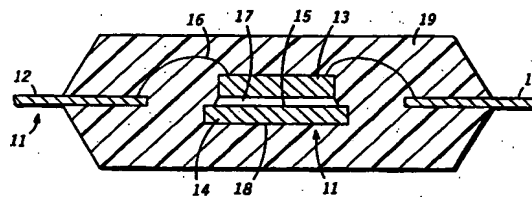


FIG. 1

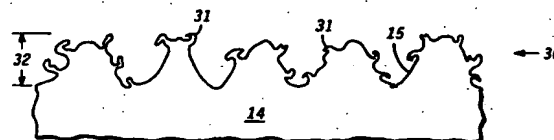


FIG. 2

EP 0 687 008 A2

## Background of the Invention

The present invention relates, in general, to semiconductor packages, and more particularly, to substrate-polymer interfaces of semiconductor packages.

Generally, semiconductor die are encapsulated within packages to prevent them from becoming damaged by external stresses and to provide a means for carrying electrical signals to and from the devices in the semiconductor die. Included in the repertoire of semiconductor die package types are dual-in-line packages, TAB packages, plastic quad flat packages, plastic ball grid array packages, and multichip modules. A common technique for packaging semiconductor die includes mounting them to a support, such as a leadframe, and encapsulating the semiconductor die and a portion of the leadframe within a polymer such as a mold compound.

An important aspect in packaging semiconductor die within a mold compound is preventing delamination of the mold compound from the substrate to which the semiconductor die are mounted. Typically, delamination occurs at the weakest interfaces between the mold compound and the substrate, resulting in the accumulation of moisture at the delamination sites. During high temperature process steps, e.g., solder reflow processes, the moisture vaporizes and causes the semiconductor package to crack via a phenomenon commonly referred to as a "popcorn effect."

To prevent delamination from occurring, semiconductor device manufacturers have sought ways to improve the interfacial adhesion between the polymer and the substrate. One technique for improving adhesion is to treat the substrate surface with silane. Although silane treatment improves mold compound adhesion, it is difficult to selectively deposit the silane and to control the thickness of the deposited silane. In addition, silane has a relatively short shelf-life and is susceptible to degradation during high temperature exposures such as occurs during die bond cure and wire bond processing steps. Thus, the leadframes must be treated with silane just before the encapsulation by the mold compound. Another technique for decreasing delamination is to form oxides on the substrate, e.g., cuprous or cupric oxides on a copper leadframe. However, selectively forming oxides on the leadframe is difficult and expensive.

Accordingly, it would be advantageous to have a substrate and a method for improving interfacial adhesion between a polymer and the substrate. In addition, it would be advantageous for the substrate and the method to be simple, inexpensive, and to readily fit into standard packaging regimes.

## Brief Description of the Drawings

FIG. 1 illustrates a cross-sectional view of a semiconductor die mounted to a semiconductor leadframe roughened in accordance with a first embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 illustrates an enlarged view of a portion the semiconductor leadframe of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 illustrates a plan view of a leadframe flag surface in accordance with a second embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 4 illustrates a plan view of a leadframe flag surface in accordance with a third embodiment of the present invention.

## Detailed Description of the Drawings

Generally, the present invention provides a method for improving interfacial adhesion between a polymer, such as die attach or mold compounds, and a metal surface or a metal alloy surface, such as leadframe surfaces or die pad surfaces on printed wiring boards. Interfacial adhesion is improved by roughening a portion of the metal or metal alloy surface, thereby increasing the surface area of the substrate and thus the number of contact sites to which the polymer can bond. In other words, increasing the surface area of the substrate increases the amount of polymer in contact with the substrate, thereby providing a higher resistance to delamination of the die attach material or mold compound from the metal surface. In addition, the roughened substrate surface has microscopic protrusions (shown in FIG. 2) that serve as locking features that further strengthen the bond between the polymer and the substrate surface. In accordance with the method of the present invention, the surface of the leadframe is roughened by bombarding it with a grit material in a gaseous medium.

FIG. 1 illustrates a cross-sectional view of a semiconductor die 13 mounted to a semiconductor leadframe 11 roughened in accordance with a first embodiment of the present invention. More particularly, leadframe 11 includes leads 12 and a flag 14 having a top surface 15 and a bottom surface 18 roughened using a high velocity gas stream in which abrasive particles are suspended. In other words, surfaces 15 and 18 are bombarded with a grit material carried in a gaseous medium, i.e., one of the metal or metal alloy surface is gritblasted. Preferably, the gaseous medium carrying the grit material blown at leadframe 11 contacts leadframe 11 at a pressure ranging between approximately 0.20 megaPascals and approximately 0.70 megaPascals. The abrasive particles may be grit materials such as, for example, sand, silicon dioxide, aluminum oxide, silicon carbide, bicarbonates, and the like. The gaseous medium may be, for

example, nitrogen, argon, air, and the like.

The grit material roughens top and bottom surfaces 15 and 18, respectively, by creating pits in surfaces 15 and 18, which increase the surface area of leadframe 11. Preferably, the metal surfaces have an average surface roughness of at least 1,500 angstroms after being roughened by the grit material. Average surface roughness is defined as the average vertical peak to trough distance along surface 15 and along surface 18, and illustrated by arrows 32 of FIG. 2. Although only surfaces 15 and 18 of flag 14 are shown as being roughened, it should be understood that roughening of metal surfaces to improve polymer adhesion is not restricted to leadframe flag surfaces only, but applies to any part of the leadframe including tie bars, leadframe fingers, and the like. It should also be understood that suitable materials for the leadframe include metals such as copper and aluminum, as well as metal alloys such as alloys of copper, alloys of aluminum, and alloys of nickel such as an iron-nickel alloy. The leadframe may also have a palladium-nickel preplated surface. Other suitable materials that may be roughened in accordance with the present invention include plated metal surfaces such as, for example, silver plated or gold plated surfaces.

Now referring to FIG. 2, an enlarged view of the portion of gritblasted surface 15 of flag 14 is shown. Surface 15 has macroscopic undulations 30 characterized by the average surface roughness (shown by arrows 32). In addition, surface 15 has microscopic locking features 31 along undulations 30 of surface 15. It should be understood that macroscopic undulations 30 and microscopic locking features 31 cooperate to increase the resistance to delamination between the polymer and surface 15, i.e., the polymer-metal interface.

Referring again to FIG. 1, semiconductor die 13 is coupled to surface 15 of flag 14 by means of an adhesive material 17. Suitable materials for adhesive material 17 include thermoset or thermoplastic epoxy die attach materials, silicone based die attach materials, and polyimide based die attaches. Leads 12 are coupled to flag 14 by interconnects 16. Subsequently, semiconductor die 13, flag 14, interconnects 16, and portions of leads 12 are encapsulated within mold compound 19 using, for example, a transfer molding process. The pits in surfaces 15 and 18 increase the surface area and the number of microscopic locking features of flag 14, thereby increasing the contact area and strengthening the adhesion of die attach material and mold compound to leadframe 11. Materials for attaching semiconductor die to substrates such as a leadframe as well as materials for encapsulating the semiconductor die and leadframes are well known to those skilled in the art.

FIG. 3 illustrates a second embodiment of a leadframe flag or die pad 20 roughened in accordance with the present invention. Generally, macroscopic delamination of die attach materials and mold compounds is initiated along the edges and at the corners of leadframe flags such as leadframe flag 20 because microscopic delamination forces are amplified in these regions. Accordingly, in the second embodiment of the present invention, leadframe flag 20 is roughened along the periphery 22 and in the corners 23 of leadframe flag 20. In other words, critical portions of the surfaces of leadframe flag 20 are preferentially roughened, i.e., the corners 23 of leadframe flag 20 as well as the portions of leadframe flag 20 adjacent the edges. Although only one major surface of leadframe flag 20 is shown, it is preferable that both the periphery and the corners of both the top and bottom major surfaces of leadframe flag 20 be roughened. Thus, a plurality of portions of the semiconductor leadframe are roughened.

FIG. 4 illustrates a third embodiment of a leadframe flag or die pad 26 roughened in accordance with the present invention. In this embodiment, the periphery 27, corners 28, and localized central regions 29 of the major surfaces of leadframe flag 26 are roughened. Polymers such as mold compounds and die attach materials strongly adhere to the roughened localized central regions. Thus, these regions of high adhesion impede the spreading of delamination, if delamination has been initiated.

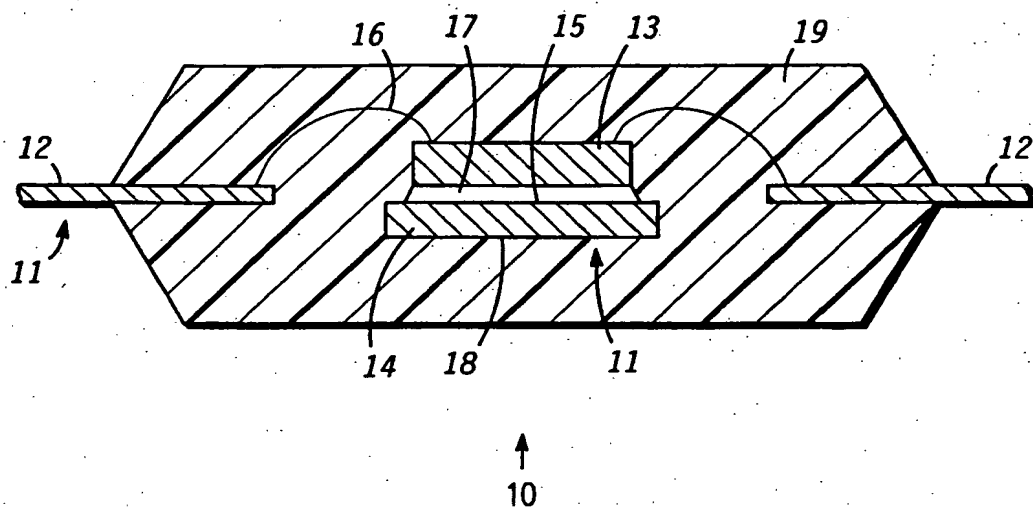
By now it should be appreciated that a method of improving the delamination resistance between a polymer and a metal or a metal alloy surface has been provided. This method provides a simple, low-cost technique for improving adhesion of a polymer to a leadframe that is robust to package assembly processes and is independent of the metal or metal alloy surface. Adhesion of the die attach or mold compounds to the metallic surface is increased by the formation of microscopic locking features in the metallic surface. In addition, undulations are formed in the metallic surface that cooperate with the microscopic locking features to further increase the resistance of delamination of the die attach or mold compounds from the metallic surface. An important advantage of the surface roughening technique of the present invention over chemical roughening techniques is the formation of microscopic locking features. More particularly, it is believed that microscopic locking features are not formed using chemical roughening methods and that these features significantly increase the adhesion of the die attach or mold compounds to the metallic surfaces.

While we have shown and described specific illustrative embodiments of the present invention,

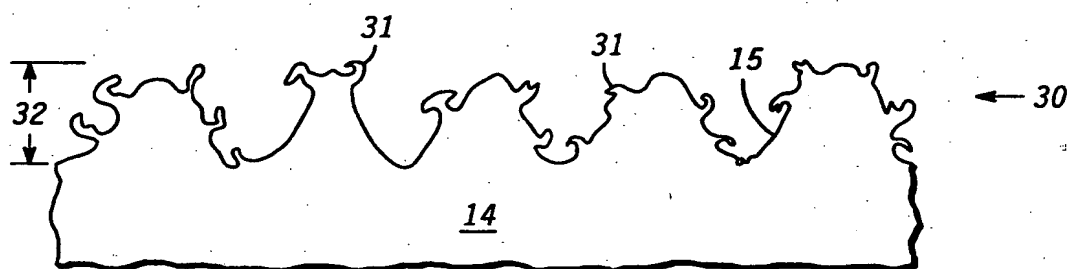
different embodiments, modifications and improvements will occur to those skilled in the art. We desire it to be understood, therefore, that this invention is not limited to the particular forms shown. We intend in the appended claims to cover all modifications that do not depart from the spirit and scope of this invention. For example, the die pads or chip pad locations on a printed wiring board may be roughened to improve adhesion of the polymer.

## Claims

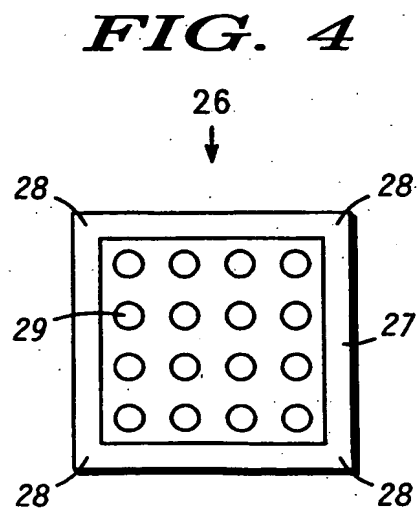
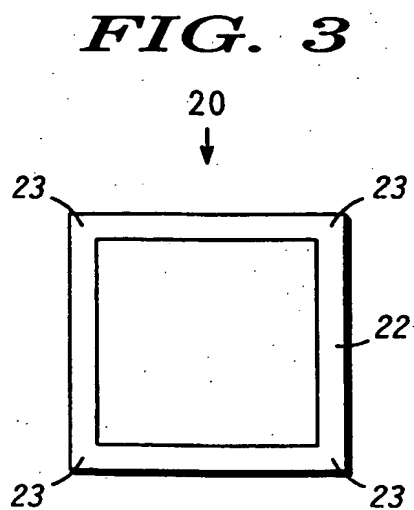
1. A method for improving an interfacial adhesion between a polymer (17, 19) and one (15, 18) of a metal surface or a metal alloy surface, comprising the steps of:
  - providing the one (15, 18) of a metal surface or a metal alloy surface;
  - bombarding the one (15, 18) of a metal surface or a metal alloy surface with a grit material, the grit material suspended in a gaseous carrier medium; and
  - encapsulating a portion of the one (15, 18) of a metal surface or a metal alloy surface with a molding compound (19).
2. The method of claim 1, wherein the step of bombarding the one (15, 18) of a metal surface or a metal alloy surface with a grit material further comprises gritblasting the one (15, 18) of a metal surface or a metal alloy surface.
3. The method of claim 1, wherein the step of providing the one (15, 18) of a metal surface or a metal alloy surface includes providing a semiconductor leadframe (11) having a surface, the semiconductor leadframe (11) selected from the group consisting of a metal and a metal alloy.
4. The method of claim 3, wherein the step of bombarding the one (15, 18) of a metal surface or a metal alloy surface with a grit material includes bombarding the one (15, 18) of a metal surface or a metal alloy surface until the surface of the one (15, 18) of a metal surface or a metal alloy surface has microscopic locking features (31).
5. A method for improving interfacial adhesion between a polymer (17, 19) and a semiconductor leadframe (11), comprising the steps of:
  - providing the semiconductor leadframe (11);
  - roughening a portion of the semiconductor leadframe (11) using a grit material carried via a gaseous medium;
  - mounting at least one semiconductor die (13) to the semiconductor leadframe (11); and
  - encapsulating the at least one semiconductor die (13) and a portion of the semiconductor leadframe (11) in the polymer (19).
6. The method of claim 5, wherein the step of roughening a portion of the semiconductor leadframe (11) includes roughening a portion of the semiconductor leadframe (11) using a grit material selected from the group consisting of sand, silicon dioxide, aluminum oxide, silicon carbide, and bicarbonates.
7. The method of claim 5, wherein the step of roughening a portion of the semiconductor leadframe (11) includes blowing the grit material at the portion of the semiconductor leadframe (11) in the gaseous carrier medium, wherein the grit material arrives at the semiconductor leadframe (11) at a pressure ranging between approximately 0.20 megaPascals and approximately 0.70 megaPascals.
8. The method of claim 5, wherein the step of roughening a portion of the semiconductor leadframe (11) includes providing the gaseous carrier medium as a gas selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, argon, and air.
9. A semiconductor package (10), comprising:
  - a semiconductor leadframe (11) having first (15) and second (18) surfaces, wherein a portion of the first surface (15) has a microscopic locking feature (31);
  - a semiconductor die (13) mounted to the first surface (15); and
  - a mold compound (19), the mold compound (19) encapsulating the semiconductor die (13) and the portion of the first surface (15) having the microscopic locking feature (31).
10. The semiconductor package (10) of claim 9, wherein the semiconductor leadframe (11) includes a portion having an average surface roughness of at least 1,500 angstroms.

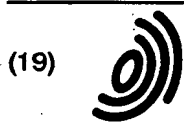


**FIG. 1**



**FIG. 2**





Europäisches Patentamt  
European Patent Office  
Office européen des brevets



(11) EP 0 687 008 A3

(12)

## EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(88) Date of publication A3:  
11.06.1997 Bulletin 1997/24

(51) Int. Cl.<sup>6</sup>: H01L 23/495, H01L 21/48

(43) Date of publication A2:  
13.12.1995 Bulletin 1995/50

(21) Application number: 95108620.6

(22) Date of filing: 06.06.1995

(84) Designated Contracting States:  
DE FR GB

(30) Priority: 06.06.1994 US 254842

(71) Applicant: MOTOROLA, INC.  
Schaumburg, IL 60196 (US)

(72) Inventors:  
• Ganesan  
Chandler, Arizona 85226 (US)

• Berg, Howard Martin  
Scottsdale, Arizona 85260 (US)

(74) Representative: Hudson, Peter David et al  
Motorola,  
European Intellectual Property,  
Midpoint,  
Alencon Link  
Basingstoke, Hampshire RG21 1PL (GB)

(54) Method and apparatus for improving interfacial adhesion between a polymer and a metal

(57) A leadframe (11) and a method for improving adhesion of a polymer (17, 19) to the leadframe (11). The leadframe (11) has a flag (14) having a top surface (15) and a bottom surface (18), and leads (12). Microscopic locking features (31) are formed in the top surface (15) and the bottom surface (18) of flag (14) by bombarding the flag (14) with a grit material. Thus, the top and bottom surfaces (15, 18) are roughened. A semiconductor die (13) is attached to the flag (14) by a die attach material (17) and the flag (13), the semiconductor material (13), and portions of the leads (12) are encapsulated by a molding compound. The pits improve the adhesion of the die attach material (17) and the molding compound (19) to the leadframe (11).

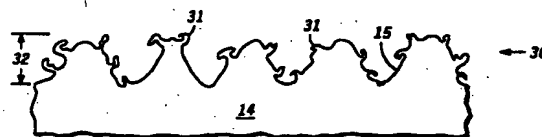


FIG. 2

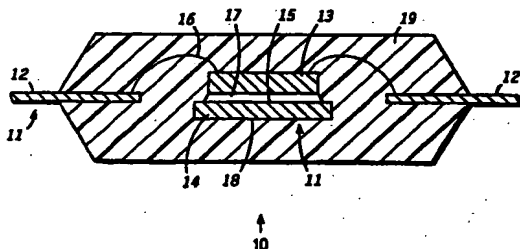


FIG. 1

EP 0 687 008 A3



European Patent  
Office

# EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number  
EP 95 10 8620

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
X	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 010, no. 192 (E-417), 5 July 1986 & JP 61 039556 A (TOSHIBA CORP), 25 February 1986, * the whole document *	1-6,8-10	H01L23/495 H01L21/48
X	DATABASE WPI Section Ch, Week 8629 Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; Class A85, AN 86-186547 XP002028917 & JP 61 119 653 A (HITACHI METALS LTD) , 6 June 1986 * abstract *	1-6,8-10	
P,A	EP 0 618 041 A (YAMAHARU EIKICHI) 5 October 1994 * the whole document *	1,5	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.6)
			H01L
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 9 April 1997	Examiner Zeisler, P
<b>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</b> X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			

EPO FORM 150 (01/92) (P04001)